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Remote sensing of forest LAI from multitemporal optical satellite images over mountain area

Yuechan Shi^{1,2}, Guijun Yang^{1*}, Haikuan Feng¹, Renli Wang²

1 Beijing Research Center for Information Technology in Agriculture, Beijing 100097, China;

2 Geomatics College, Shandong University of Science and Technology, Qiangdao 266510, China

Abstract. Leaf area index (LAI) is one of the most important structural parameters in terrestrial ecosystems. In this study, multitemporal Landsat TM images covering experiment station in the northwest mountain areas of Beijing were acquired and in-situ forest LAI was measured. By correlation analysis of three vegetation indexes (NDVI, EVI and TGDVI) and LAI, it is found that the correlation between LAI and NDVI in exponential form behaved a good relativity. This model was applied in mapping multitemporal forest LAI. Further, the sensitivity of the models between vegetation indices and LAI were tested for the broadleaf forest, coniferous and mixed forests, respectively. The results show that the accuracy was improved both in broadleaf and mixed forests compared with the advanced findings which didn't take care of different vegetation types, except for conifer stands with little accuracy decreasing. However, the accuracy of all models has reached a significant level.

Keywords: remote sensing, landsat TM, forest, LAI, seasonal variability

1 Introduction

Leaf area index (LAI) is an important ecological parameter used for characterizing the interface between a vegetation canopy and the atmosphere. And it is also crucial for quantifying the energy and mass exchange of terrestrial ecosystems (Sellers et al., 1986; Running et al., 1989; Bonan et al., 1993; Turner et al., 1999). Chen and Black (1992) defined LAI was a half of the total leaf area per unit ground surface area.

All the methods of obtaining LAI values can be classified into two categories: direct or indirect way (Xiang, 2004; Zhang, 2010). The traditional direct way by destructive sampling and litter collection are time- and strain- consuming. Both the optical instruments and remote-sensing method are classified as the indirect way. The optical instruments (e.g. the LAI-2000, TRAC, and hemispherical photography) were used to measure LAI through the gap fraction method (Inge, 2004). But, this method is limited due to the extent of observation only representing small-scale area. On the contrary, the remote sensing method could acquire the images at a moment covering large area.

Most of previous researches on estimating LAI from optical satellite data are based on two approaches: empirical models and physical models (Weiss, 1999; Liang,

2003; Xing, 2010; Yang, 2010). The empirical model involved the relationship between LAI and vegetation indices, while physical model uses the inversion of canopy reflectance models. Due to the quantitative methods usually faced the problem of ill-posed inversion because too many parameters should be providing before inverting the model. Therefore, many scientists preferred to use the empirical model. The empirical model method, as a simple and practical way, is widely used (Chen, 1999; Turner, 1999; Luo, 2005; Pauline, 2008).

In this study, forest LAI was measured using Hemispherical Photography (Cambridge, UK) at experiment station and multitemporal Landsat5 TM images are acquired simultaneously. All image data were geometrically and radiometrically corrected with the DEM data. Three typical vegetation indices (NDVI, EVI and TGDVI) were calculated and selected through the correlative analysis method. This model was applied in mapping multitemporal forest LAI.

2 Study Areas

2.1 In-situ LAI measurements

The study area (Figure 1) is located in the northwest mountain areas of Beijing, China (116°0'38"E–116°8'43"E, 40°0'48"N–40°4'59"N) with an elevation of 150–1265 m. With the semi-humid continental monsoon climate in warm temperate zone, the woodland area is 823.04 hectares and the rate of forest coverage reached 96.2%. Broadleaf and broadleaf-coniferous mixed forests, shrub and meadow extensively distribute in the study area in relatively homogenous spatial patterns.

Five ground-based forest LAI measurements were conducted using Hemispherical Photography over study areas from April to October, 2011. The histogram of LAI seasonal variability was given in Figure 2. Each plot was designed 30 m×30m, which is the same size with the pixel of Landsat5 TM data. The geographic coordinates of the centre place of plots were measured with GPS (Trimble Geo XT). The forest type was also recorded. Hemispherical photography is a technique for studying plant canopies via photographs acquired through a hemispherical (fisheye) lens with 180° field of view from beneath the canopy (oriented towards zenith) or placed above the canopy looking downward.

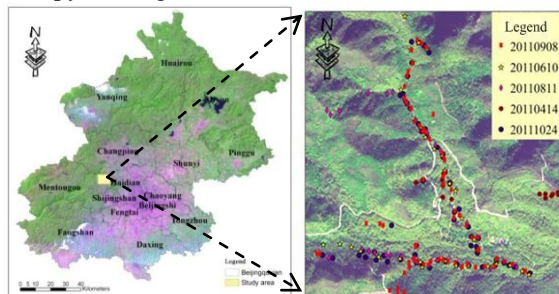


Fig.1. The location of study areas and in-situ Measurements

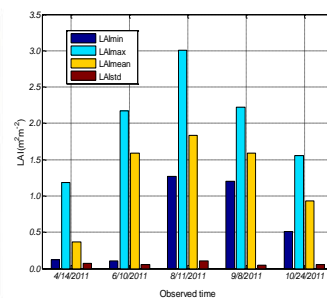


Fig.2. The histogram of observed LAI with the seasonal variability

2.2 Multitemporal Landsat5 TM data and DEM data

Multitemporal Landsat5 TM data were acquired coincident with the ground measurements. They are acquired respectively in April 15, 2009, June 5, 2010, August 8, 2010, September 22, 2009 and October 24, 2009. All image were geometrically corrected to a subpixel accuracy (<10 m) and GPS measurements. They were projected to UTM coordinates (WGS84 datum). Topographic and atmospheric calibration was performed combined with the DEM data. The DEM data covering the study area with a resolution of 30 m were received from the NASA Land Processes Distributed Active Archive Center (LP DAAC), which were produced from optical stereo data of the Advanced Space borne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer (ASTER). ASTER GDEM is in geotiff format with geographic lat/long coordinates (WGS84 datum). According to the zenith angle, azimuth angle and imaging time, the DEM data was used to calculate the slope, aspect, skyview and shadow factors which are the parameters of terrain radiometric correction.

3 Analyze and Result

3.1 Inversion LAI model

Three vegetation indices (NDVI, EVI and TGDVI) (Table 2) were employed for correlative analysis to LAI (Chen, 2011; Zhu, 2010; Robert, 2003). Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI). Compared to NDVI, Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI) adds blue band, which used to further correction for aerosol residue and the impact of soil background on vegetation index (Li, 2010). According to the vegetation and soil spectral characteristics, Tang et al (2003) advanced Three Gradient Difference Vegetation Index (TGDVI) and indicated this index has advantages in a high saturation point and eliminating background effects.

In our study, vegetation indices, which extracted from matched spectral reflectance image using the GPS points, are used for corrective analysis in two cases: individual observed period and the whole observations. The accuracy in Table 3 indicated that the vegetation indices were little sensitive to LAI especially in August and September. Nerveless, when all the LAI observations are used to established model, the significance was increasing largely and they reached significant level (Table 4). The LAI inversion model based on NDVI showed the most performance (Fig. 3), the equation as follows.

$$\text{LAI} = 0.042e^{4.6 * \text{NDVI}} \quad (R^2=0.487) \quad (1)$$

In Figure 4, the retrieved results were compared with the available LAI measurements with R^2 of 0.44 and RMSE of 0.38. The significance of retrieved LAI models improved considerably using all the LAI, which can be explained by: (1) the error caused by the signal LAI value makes stronger influence on the trend of NDVI with LAI changes in individual observed period than that in all observations. This situation can be detected in September in Figure 5 that the sample located in small

NDVI value but large LAI value. (2) In contrast with individual observed period, the total dataset located in 2D space of NDVI-LAI uniformly, showing the trend of NDVI with LAI changes clearly. For example, 80% of LAI values ranged from $1.3\text{m}^2\text{m}^{-2}$ to $1.8\text{m}^2\text{m}^{-2}$ while NDVI from 0.7 to 0.78 in June. 68% of LAI values distributed from $0.7\text{m}^2\text{m}^{-2}$ to $1.1\text{m}^2\text{m}^{-2}$ while NDVI from 0.64 and 0.7 in October. A similar situation also existed in other months. But, the multitemporal samples extend the dynamic range obviously which LAI values change from $0.12\text{m}^2\text{m}^{-2}$ to $3.01\text{m}^2\text{m}^{-2}$ and NDVI from 0.46 to 0.92. Further, showing in Figure 5, the April values are relatively in low value areas of 2D space of NDVI-LAI while the June, August and September values are relatively in high value areas, resulting in the trend of NDVI with LAI changes.

Table 2. Three selected vegetation indices

Vegetation Index	VI formulate
NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index)	$\text{NDVI} = \frac{\text{NIR} - \text{R}}{\text{NIR} + \text{R}}$
EVI (Enhanced Vegetation Index)	$\text{EVI} = 2.5 \frac{\text{NIR} - \text{R}}{\text{NIR} + 6\text{R} - 7.5\text{B} + 1}$
TGDVI (Three Gradient Difference Vegetation Index)	$\text{TGDVI} = \frac{\lambda_{\text{nir}} - \lambda_{\text{r}}}{\lambda_{\text{t}} - \lambda_{\text{g}}}$

Table 4. The accuracy of the relationship between all LAI values and vegetation index

Vegetation Index	Liner(R^2)	Exponent(R^2)	Logarithm(R^2)
NDVI	0.456**	0.487**	0.454**
TGDVI	0.164**	0.102**	0.177**
EVI	0.175**	0.130**	0.176**

Note: ** a significant level in 0.001

Table 3. The accuracy of the relationship between LAI and vegetation index in different observed time

Observed Time	NDVI			TGDVI			EVI		
	Lin.	Exp.	Log.	Lin.	Exp.	Log.	Lin.	Exp.	Log.
20110414	0.062	0.047	0.049	0.195	0.05	0.166	0.272*	0.133	0.223
20110610	0.123	0.154*	0.128	0.143	0.143	0.140	0.141	0.154*	0.149*
20110811	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.002
20110908	0.038	0.031	0.030	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002
20111024	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.022	0.021	0.031	0.049	0.043	0.037

Note: * a significant level in 0.05. Lin., Exp. and Log. indicate Liner, Exponent and Logarithm model.

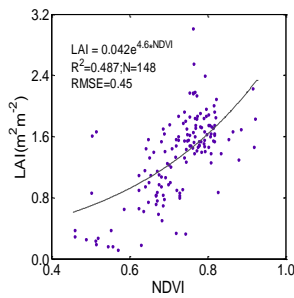


Fig. 3. Exponential model Between NDVI and LAI

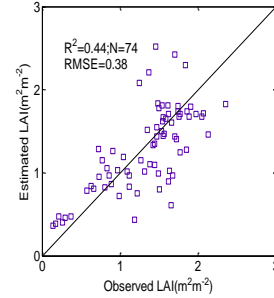


Fig.4. Estimated and observed LAI

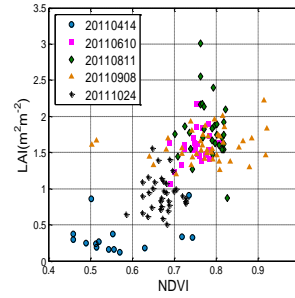


Fig.5. The scatter of multitemporal LAI and NDVI

3.2 Inversion of forest LAI and analysis of seasonal variability

The retrieved forest LAI (Figure 6) show the seasonal variability from April to October. The estimated LAI value changes from $0\text{--}3.1\text{m}^2\text{m}^{-2}$ and the April and October values (less than $1.5\text{m}^2\text{m}^{-2}$) are lower than those in June, August and September ($0.5\text{m}^2\text{m}^{-2}$ to $3.1\text{m}^2\text{m}^{-2}$). Both the dynamic range and seasonal variation of

the retrieval LAI are consistent with the situation of ground-based LAI measurements (Figure 2). Those proved that LAI model based on multitemporal LAI values can be used for estimating individual seasonal map.

To further confirm applicability of this model, 180 samples are extracted from each estimated LAI map and used to explore the seasonal variability of estimated LAI values (Figure.7). We can see that LAI increased from April to August and decreased from August to October. The values reached the peak in August which is similar to the trend of ground-based LAI observations in Figure 2.

From figure 6, the most spatial distribution variation areas of forest LAI mainly located in Mentougou, Fangshan, Miyun, Huairou, Yanqing and Changping. In April, the value is obviously lower in Mentougou and Fangshan (less than $0.5m^2m^{-2}$) than other regions (less than $1.5m^2m^{-2}$). Through investigation, the difference is caused by the differences in vegetation type: Mentougou and Fangshan are mainly covered by bush while Huairou dominated covered by shelterbelts. With the growth of the vegetation, this difference becomes smaller especially in August.

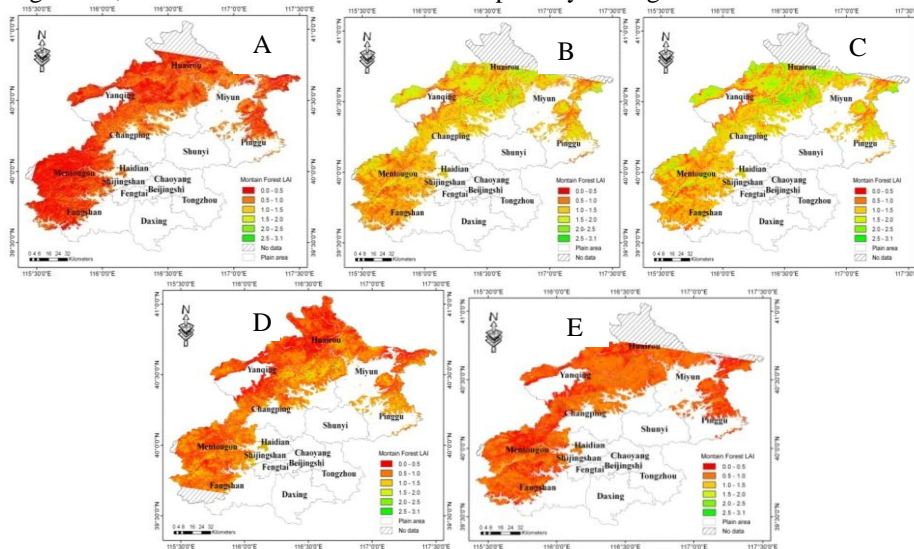


Fig.6. Multitemporal Maps of retrieved forest LAI
 (A) Forest LAI map in April; (B) Forest LAI map in June; (C) Forest LAI map in August; (D) Forest LAI map in September; (E) Forest LAI map in October

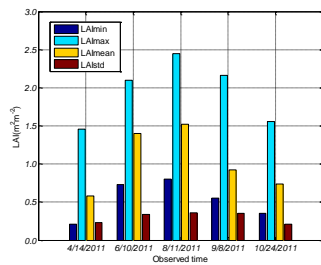


Fig.7. The histogram of estimated LAI with the seasonal variability

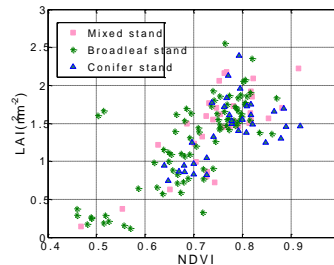


Fig.9. The scatter of LAI and NDVI in different vegetation types

In this part, the sensitivity of the models between vegetation indices and LAI were tested for the broadleaf forest, coniferous and mixed forests, respectively. Whatever the vegetation types is, the LAI value increased with NDVI and the values exceed in certain rang in LAI-NDVI 2D space (NDVI: 0.6-0.9; LAI: $0.5 \text{ m}^2 \text{ m}^{-2}$ - $2.5 \text{ m}^2 \text{ m}^{-2}$) in Figure 8. We found that LAI model based on NDVI in exponential form is more sensitive than other models: broadleaf forest $R^2=0.601$, coniferous $R^2=0.432$ and mixed stands $R^2=0.667$ (Table 5). Compared with aforementioned results which didn't take into account the effect of vegetation type, the significance of the relationship increased slightly both in broadleaf and mixed stands and decreased a little in conifer stand. However, the accuracy of all models has reached a significant level.

Table 5. The accuracy of the relationship between LAI and vegetation index in different vegetation types (R^2)

Vegetation index	Mixed forest			Broadleaf forest			Conifer forest		
	Lin.	Exp.	Log.	Lin.	Exp.	Log.	Lin.	Exp.	Log.
NDVI	0.578**	0.667**	0.585**	0.579**	0.601**	0.566**	0.402**	0.432**	0.418**
TGDVI	0.143*	0.074*	0.136*	0.250**	0.110**	0.261**	0.103*	0.112*	0.111*
EVI	0.122*	0.076*	0.106*	0.300**	0.193**	0.303**	0.128*	0.141*	0.145*

Note: * a significant level in 0.05; ** a significant level in 0.001.

4. Conclusions

The purpose of this paper is to retrieve forest LAI from multitemporal optical satellite images over mountain areas in Beijing. In-situ Forest LAI were measured using Hemispherical Photography. Three typical vegetation indices were employed, and the best index was selected through the correlative analysis method. The selected best LAI model is used to estimate forest LAI in this study. In the preprocessing of images, both terrain and atmospheric correction are conducted using DEM data. The major conclusions were drawn from this study as follows: the significance of the relationship between NDVI and LAI using all observations is better than others ($R^2=0.487$). The retrieved LAI maps presented seasonal variability, forest LAI increased from April to August and decreased from August to October, which was similar to the trend of observed LAI. These situations proved that LAI model based on multitemporal LAI measurement could more suitable be used in the inversion of individual seasonal LAI.

The sensitivity of the models between vegetation indices and LAI were tested for the broadleaf forest, coniferous and mixed forests, respectively. The results show that the accuracy was improved both in broadleaf and mixed forests if we take care of different vegetation types, except for conifer stands with little accuracy decreasing. However, the accuracy of all models has reached a significant level.

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